

The Ballarat Naturalist

August 2007



Trailing Goodenia
Goodenia lanata
(Club Logo)

JULY EXCURSION: FUNGI FORAY TO BLACKWOOD.

Well it is great after some dry years to get some decent winter rain. In the five days before our excursion we had received over 50mm. of rain. There were large flows of water in both the Werribee river at Ballan and in the Lerderderg river near Blackwood. The sky was overcast when we left Ballarat and there was fog after Greendale. Thankfully there was no fog near the Garden of St. Erth, from where we left for our foray. Somebody commented on a rainbow in the morning being a sign of approaching rain, but we were fortunate in that showers did not arrive until we had finished our foray. Our walk was through open Eucalypt forest with Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Messmate and Manna gum and an understorey of various wattles including Blackwood. There were some large pine trees *Pinus radiata* near the car park

Near the pine trees Saffron Milk Caps *Lactarius deliciosus* were the first fungi noted. Some people with a European background collect this edible variety, as well as the next fungus seen, Slippery Jacks *Suillus luteus*. The Saffron Milk Caps are apricot coloured and bruise blue-green. Slippery Jacks have slimy mud-brown caps and khaki-coloured pores. Another mushroom, with larger pores, radially aligned, seen later under pine trees was possibly *Suillus bovinus*. Fly Agarics *Amanita muscaria* with their large red caps with white scales were common under the pines. After the recent rain, the caps on some of these had faded to orange, and the white scales had disappeared. Also common near the carpark were some Russulas, possibly *Russula integra*. The fore mentioned fungi are all exotic to Australia. *Rhodocollybia butyracea*, also seen under pine trees is an endemic species. This medium sized species has a brown cap with a white edge; the surface texture is slightly greasy to touch. The crowded gills are white and the hollow white stem flairs at the base.

The most common species were in the family *Cortinariaceae*. These species had caps with shades of red, yellow, brown, green, mauve, purple and white. The well named Slimy Yellow Cortinar *Cortinarius sinapicolor* was one of the first seen. Another Cortinar, also with a very glutinous cap when moist, was the purple Emperor Cortinar *Cortinarius archeri*. An older specimen, with purple only remaining on the stem, was over 200mm tall and wide. The chalk white caps of the Australian White Web-caps *Cortinarius australbidus* were easily noticed among



Ramaria sp.

the dark leaves and litter on the ground. Another clump of cortinairs had a pale mauve caps, and Paul found some deep violet-capped cortinairs

Cortinarius sp. ..aff. *violaceus*. Some *Dermocybe* species were also seen. These were the green capped *Dermocybe austroveneta* and the red capped yellow gilled *Dermocybe cramesina*. The

smaller *Dermocybe sanguinea* and *Dermocybe erythrocephala* also have red caps.

Some *Ramaria* coral fungi were seen. The first one noticed was a bright yellow colour, and then we saw one that had an apricot colouring, and was more like the typical *Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor*.

Later we saw another *Ramaria* near the path that was a smokey purple colour.



Cortinarius sp.

The brilliant cyan-blue Pixies' Parasols *Mycena interrupta* on a mossy log were the first of the *Mycena* genus noticed. The *Mycenas* are small fragile mushrooms usually less than 60mm tall and the delicate cap is generally convex, hemispherical or conical.

The Bleeding *Mycena* *Mycena kuurkacea* made an attractive display on a large fallen tree trunk. Also in several places on this tree trunk clumps of the White Jelly fungus *Tremella fuciformis* were growing. Another jelly fungus was the yellow Jelly Bells *Heterotextus peziziformis*. These small, bell-shaped blobs of yellow are usually on small dead branches and twigs. Tiny jelly spikes of *Calocera* sp. were also seen on logs. The Horse-hair Fungus *Marasmius crini-equi* group have a black stem, about 40mm tall and as thin as a horse-hair. These small, but not so delicate species of fungi grew in group on leaf litter on the ground.

The Artist's Conk *Ganoderma australe* was one of the bracket fungi seen. The white pored undersurface turns brown if it is scratched. Tony noticed some very dark green lumps at the base of a stump. These were probably the remains of the bracket fungus sometimes called Elephant's Foot *Phellinus* sp. that was covered

with an algae.

The remains of water races that date back to the gold rush are a feature on the landscape around Blackwood. The walking tracks are often alongside these water races. After the recent rain there was water in these races. The litter that collects in these races can be a good substrate where fungi can be found. On the previous Sunday a 200mm tall white *Amanita ananiceps* was seen growing in a depression. On the day of our excursion only the cap was visible above the waterline. In a similar situation were a Rooting Shank *Xerula radicata* which has a brown cap, a tall stem and pure white gills, and a 'Blackfoot' *Polyporus melanopus* which has a blackish stem, and tiny pores under a brown leathery cap. This one was on a small branch.

On the way back to car park we walked along the Great Dividing Trail which is parallel to the Lerderderg river. The tall tree ferns invigorated by recent rains made a pretty scene. The soft textured, pored Marshmallow fungus *Fistulina mollis* was growing near the trail. Some pink-brown capped *Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum* were in the ground at the base of a living Manna gum. This white gilled species produced masses of white mycelium under the fallen bark. The gilled fungus *Tricholoma eucalypticum* also has a similar coloured cap. The pink-brown cap of this species has a wavy rim and the gills have an irregular edge. Spores from taller specimens in a group of these mushrooms often dust the caps of those underneath white.

In the secondary car park we found the Orange Peel Fungus *Aleuria aurantiaca*. The fruit body of this fungus starts off saucer-shaped, expands to irregular sheets of torn edged, bright orange membranes nearly flat on the ground. The last, but not least fungus for the day was the aptly named Pagoda fungus *Podoserpula pusio* which was at the base of a rotting log. The delicate, multi-storied fruit bodies make this fungus unmistakable. At only 30mm high John did not think it was very big. True, but then things do not have to be big to be beautiful.

Les Hanrahan



FUNGI SPECIES SEEN NEAR BLACKWOOD, JULY 2007

Agaric sp.			Mycena aff. epipterygia	
Aleuria aurantia	Orange peel fungus		Mycena cystidiosa	
Amanita ananiceps			Mycena interrupta	Pixie's Parasols
Amanita muscaria	Fly Agaric			Bleeding mycena
Auriscalpium sp.	Earpick Fungus		Mycena kuurkacea	Slimy Leg
Bisporella citrina group			Mycena vulgaris	
Bolete sp.			Mycena	
Calocera sp.	small jelly spikes		Panaeolus sp.	
Coprinellus truncorum			Pholiota multicingulare	
Cortinarius archeri	Emperor		Podoserpulo pusio	Pagoda fungus
Cortinar			Polyporus melanopus group	Blackfoot
Cortinarius austroalbidus	Australian White Web-Cap		Psathyrella sp.	
			Psilocybe subaeruginosa	
			Pulcherricum caeruleum	Cobalt Crust
Cortinarius rotundisporus			Punctularia strigosozonatum	
Cortinarius sinapicolor	Slimy Yellow Webcap		Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor	
			Rhodocollybia butyracea	
Crepidotus variabilis			Rickinella fibula	Little Pin
Dermocybe austrovenuta	Green Skin head		Rigidoporus laetus	
			Russula clelandii?	
Dermocybe cramesina			Russula integra group	
Dermocybe erythrocephala			Russula persanguinea	
Dibaesis arcuata			Russula viridis	
Dictyopanus pusillus	Ping Pong Bats		Schizopora carneoluta	
			Scleroderma sp.	Yellow Earthball
Enteloma sp.			Stropharia semiglobata	
Fistulinella mollis	Marshmallow fungus		Suillus granulatus	Granular bolete
			Suillus luteus	Slippery Jacks
Galerina hypnorum group	Moss Head			
Ganoderma australe	Artist's Conk		Torrencia eucalypti	
			Trametes versicolor	Rainbow Bracket
Gymnopilus eucalyptorum				
Hebeloma sp.			Tricholoma saponaceum	Soapy Tricholoma
Heterotextus peziziformis	Jelly Bells			
Hydnum repandum	Wood Hedgehog		Tubaria sp.	
			Xerula radicata	
Hypholoma australe	Brick tufts			
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur Tufts			
Laccaria sp.				
Lactarius deliciosus	Saffron milk-cap			
Lactarius eucalypti				
Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum				
Lichenomphalia erictorum?				
Marasmiellus affixus	Little Stinker			
Marasmius crinisequi group	Horse hair			
Marasmius				
Marasmius elegans				

THE GRAMPIANS IN SPRING: JOHN TIDDY

John Tiddy and his wife Bronwyn were welcomed to the July meeting . Inspired by a photographer from Minnesota who took a picture everyday, and himself a recognised photographer, John set himself the task of doing this in 2003 for Spring in the Grampians but did not limit himself to just one photograph. The photographs which initially were slides had been scanned to provide digital images with some of these replaced later by directly taken digital photographs where appropriate. The presentation was compiled into an automated digital slide show with a musical background. John gave background information and comments as the presentation progressed. The initial photographs and explanation provided the setting for the Grampians showing the range within the National Park set in farmland with water from the catchment in constructed reservoirs. The effect of differing light, varying from typical grey to brilliant orange was demonstrated by captivating pictures. Pictures ranging from snow and ice on Mt. William to hot, late Spring days showed the range of climatic conditions experienced. The flora and fauna were thoroughly covered with pictures of birds, flowers including appealing orchids, insects with a grasshopper and spider featured and the beauty of tiny mosses and lichens. The images were captivatingly taken and included one cleverly positioned so drops of water became a lens focussing on a flower. Being taken in 2003 the images preceded the effects of the fires of early 2006.

Next was a presentation of photographs taken following the Deep Lead / Stawell area fires on New Years Day in 2006 and the Grampians/Halls Gap area fires commencing on 19th January 2006. Images included ones showing fire fighters and the intensity of the fire with melted signs and shattered rocks; but the feature was the effect of fire on the natural environment, particularly regeneration after the fires. Fresh surfaces on blackened hakea seeds and Banksia pods showed how these had released their seeds. A photograph of a sundew with the seed head being pushed into the ground showed how these flowers, which seem more prolific after a fire, regenerate. A grass hopper was black to blend with the bare blackened earth. And of course there was the brilliant colour of epicormic growth emerging from eucalyptus trunks.

In all, four shows were presented, including more of photographs using water drops as lenses, with John making the comment that the drops from rain were far more effective than droplets applied by spraying.

John's skill as a photographer and his assembly of the photographs into automated computer controlled presentations with synchronised music was an inspiration and an incentive both to visit the Grampians area and keep recording the natural environment photographically.

Peter and Claire Dalman

FUNGIMAP CONFERENCE, QUEENSLAND LES HANRAHAN

I recently attended the Fungimap Conference that was held from May 31st to June 5th at Camp Bornhoffen in SE Queensland. Camp Bornhoffen is situated about 2kms north of the New South Wales- Queensland border in a valley between the Springbrook and Lamington National Parks. Fungi enthusiasts from every state of Australia, two from New Zealand and one from the United States attended the conference. Those attending included Mycologists, Taxonomist, and authors of fungi books, students and other people who are interested in the study of fungi.

The first day of the conference, after a welcome from Fungimap Co-ordinator Sarah Jacobs, consisted of talks by various speakers. First talk was by Mike Hall, Park ranger for the Springbrook NP. The Springbrook and Lamington ranges consist of basalt derived from lava flows that occurred 23 million years ago from Mount Warning. The ranges were originally about 2000 metres high. They have eroded away to the present 1000 metres. Spring brook is the wettest spot in Australia south of the tropics, this year excepted! In 1968, nineteen inches of rain fell in one day, and there was even snow in 1984. About 750,000 tourists visit Springbrook each year. Only 320 visitors a night are allowed to visit the glow worm cave at Natural Bridge. Surfers from the Gold Coast even want to know where Antarctic Beech is!

Mycologist Dr. Tom May said that 25,000 records have been received so far in the Fungimap program. The most common record was for the Rooting Shank *Xerula radicata*. The exotic Fly Agaric *Amanita muscaria* has now reached Too-woomba. He said that somebody who liked the appearance of Fly Agaric had introduced this mushroom into the Blue Mountains in NSW from Victoria. Australia has been divided into three climate areas Torresian, Eyrean and Bassian, with the junction of the Bassian and Torresian at Springbrook. With the advent of climate change in Britain, it has been suggested that some species now occur earlier and also later in the year.

Scientist, and author of the book 'An Introduction to Fungi on Wood in Queensland', Ian Hood talked on larger wood colonising fungi. He said that fungi and fern genera tend to be the same in countries south of the equator. Spores can travel easier than seeds. However, the Rainbow Bracket Fungi *Trametes versicolor* is common worldwide.

FNCV Fungi group member Paul George gave an interesting talk on Slime Moulds, which belong to the kingdom *Protocista*. There are about 1000 species worldwide. The bright yellow slime mould *Fuligo septica* is sometimes seen growing on woodchips. Another one with interesting features is *Lycogala epidendrum*. This one has a red liquid inside that has been called Wolf's Milk. In reality, milk from wolves is probably much the same colour as any other mammalian milk. Slime mould organisms have the capacity to move toward a source of food. Paul showed time lapse pictures of a slime mould that had moved towards grains of oatmeal on a plate. They can also rejoin after they have been divided.

A Scotsman with an unlikely surname David Orlovich talked about fungi that grow in soil that collects on branches of Antarctic Beech *Nothofagus* trees in NZ. His research has been in the area around Dunedin. He called Dunedin the 'Riviera of Antarctica.' Mycorrhiza fungi including *Cortinarius*, *Laccaria*, *Russula*, *Lactarius* and other genera grow in the very rich soil that can be composed of up to 80% organic matter. The Antarctic Beech tree branches have the ability to sprout roots in the soil on branches and can take advantage of association with the mycorrhiza fungi that benefit the host tree. Katrina Syme from WA talked on the survey work that she is presently doing in WA. Her illustrations grace the book 'Fungi of Southern Australia'. She has noticed that the Horse Dropping Fungus *Pisolithus tinctorius* is sometimes associated with ant nests. This fungus often grows on roads.

Karl Vernes gave a talk on truffles that are eaten by mammals. Most Australian truffles are just under the litter on the ground, but they can be as deep as 500mm. These truffles are not the expensive Perigord truffles, that are prized by chefs and gourmets. More than 65% of mammals in the New England district in



northern NSW eat truffles, so they must think that they taste alright. Potoroos, Bettongs and Bush-rats were known to eat truffles. Post graduate students from the UNE, when doing research, use scats from trapped animals to look for fungi spores. Most spores remain viable even after passing through the digestive system. Spores from the scats of Swamp and Rock Wallabies show that they also eat some truffles. Blue-tongue lizards, Lyre Birds and Yellow robins also eat truffles. These animals and birds help to disperse spores widely. Invertebrates also eat truffles, especially the deeper ones.

r Evylin Tiralango, a lecturer in pharmacology, talked on drug developments derived from the study of Macrofungi. She said that 87% of drug treatment of sickness is derived from natural products. Medicines derived from fungi are used as antibiotics, antifungals, immuno-suppressives in transplants, and for cholesterol lowering. There are records of mushrooms being used in sacred ceremonies in Central America from 500-1000 BC. Various fungi were used or avoided by Aborigines. They thought that the Ghost Fungus was associated with evil spirits. The Woody Bracket Fungus *Phellinus spp.* was used for the treatment of sore throats, coughs and diarrhoea. The Scarlet Bracket *Pycnoporus sp.* was used when babies were teething. World production of fungi for food and medicine is worth about 18 billion dollars.

The keynote address was given by Dr Tony Young. He is regarded as one of the foremost experts on Australian fungi, particularly toxic species. He is the author of several field guides of fungi in Australia. His talk was about the Lamington Park and its Macrofungi. The vegetation in the park varies from rainforest, drysclerophyll, mallee and heath. Usually there are two flushes of fungi from Jan-



Feb and Apr-May. One of the beautiful fungi that occur on sandy soil in the park is the sky- blue *Enteloma virescens*.

I went on a fungi foray to the Natural Bridge area one morning. Here water from a water-fall descends through a hole in the basalt into a plunge pool in a cave beneath, and then flows downstream under an archway of rock. While SE Queensland had had some rain before the conference the soil was still dry under the leaf litter, so the species of fungi seen were not as plentiful as would have

been the case in a more normal year. It rained the day after we left the conference. Among the fungi seen here were some 'leathery' ones including the wine-glass shaped *Cymatoderma elegans* and the bright orange *Stereum ostrea*. The next morning I went on a foray to a drier sclerophyll forest. We saw fewer species of fungi here, including a large lilac coloured puffball *Calvatia sublilacina*.

On the last day of the conference we boarded buses for a trip to Binna Burra in the Lamington National Park. On arrival we collected the lunches provided and set off on various walks. This area is rainforest with large trees and tree ferns. Also there were stinging trees and lawyer vines from which we tried to keep a wide berth. At once stage a goanna was sunning itself near a pathway and it was reluctant to leave its place in the sun. Among the fungi that our group saw were *Coprinus disseminatus*, *Coprinella micaceus* and various *Mycenas* including *Mycena clarkeana*. *Mycena clarkeana* grew in clumps on rotting logs. It has bell-shaped translucent caps that have a grooved margin. Not so welcome a sight was the fungus *Favolaschia calocera*. This is an exotic fungus that has recently been sighted in Victoria as well. It has been suggested that this fungi has been carried on the footwear of hikers from overseas. This *Favolaschia* has bright orange flared fruit bodies about 10mm across that have pores rather than gills. It grows in clusters in lines along logs. On the way back to the camp we had beautiful views of the Gold Coast with the setting sun highlighting the tall buildings.

The final night there was an entertaining trivia night with themes around Fungi with Dr. Tom May and Katrina Syme reading out the questions and adjudicating the answers. I found being at the conference was both an interesting and enjoyable experience, and am looking forward to the next conference in 2009 in the New England district on northern NSW.

Did you Know?

Many Australian fungi are unique (endemic) to this continent. For example, more than 95% of Australian truffle species and 35% of truffle genera, and more than 70% of Australian mycorrhizal fungi may be endemic. The uniqueness and diversity of many Australian larger fungi may have been brought about by their co-evolution with Australia's unique plants during long periods of geographic isolation. Because there are so many undiscovered and unique fungi, it is not surprising that new fungi are regularly being discovered in Australia. Many yet await discovery.

Courtesy http://www.fungibank.csiro.au/topic_3_1_2.htm

FUNGI ORGANISATIONS AND PROJECTS IN AUSTRALIA

Australasian Mycological Society:

<http://bugs.bio.usyd.edu.au/AustMycolSoc/Home/ams.html>

Field Naturalists Club of Victoria: <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fncv/>

Perth Urban Bushland Fungi Project: <http://www.fungiperth.org.au/>

Sydney Fungal Studies Group:

<http://www.sydneyfungalstudies.org.au/Intro.htm>

West Australian Naturalists Club - Fungi Group:

<http://www.wanats.iinet.net.au/fungigroup.html>

CSIRO Fungibank: <http://www.fungibank.csiro.au/> - using fungi in the restoration of native vegetation

Australian National Botanic Gardens Fungi website:

<http://www.anbg.gov.au/fungi/>

Ref.. Fungimap website—<http://www.rbq.vic.gov.au/fungimap/links>

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB OF BALLARAT INC

Held at the Ballarat Horticulture Centre on the 6th July 2007.

Opening and Apologies.

The President, Peter Dalman, opened the meeting and welcomed 22 members and visitors. *Apologies* were received from 10 members.

Minutes of previous meeting were summarised in the Ballarat Naturalist and tabled. Accepted as read on the motion of Nina Netherway, Seconded: John Morris.

Business Arising from previous minutes:

- Herbarium: National Herbarium will make a decision by mid - late July.
- Wattles of Ballarat Region: Carol Hall and John Gregurke met with Bill Murphy. 24 wattles in 40km radius. Sub-committee of Bill Murphy, Carol Hall, John Gregurke, Claire and Peter Dalman to meet week ending July 27.
- Rotary Club of Wendouree Men and Boys Expo: Inside site with power, table and chair has been booked and paid for. Members to be asked to supply digital images suitable for a notice board and computer display to be arranged by committee by end of August.

Correspondence.

IN:

- FNCV: Field Nats News, July 2007, Bendigo FNC: Whirrakee, June 2007 & July 2007. Geelong Naturalist, June 2007 & July 2007, Castlemaine Naturalist, June 2007.
- Environment Victoria: EV News, May/June 2007; Membership Renewal \$25.
- Naracoorte Lucindale Field Naturalists: SEANA Autumn camp, 7-10 March 2008; deposit by 20 September 2007
- City of Ballarat: Ballarat Planning Scheme Amendment 95 – Canadian Valley; Ballarat Treasures Update.
- Moorabool Shire Council: Biodiversity mapping.
- Corangamite CMA: Landcare Grants.
- ATO: Review of endorsement status.

- Bush Heritage Fund: Bush Heritage News, Winter 2007; Appeal.
- Margaret Rotheram: Subscription.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment: EFT payment; Bendigo FMP.
- Bendigo Bank: Statement.
- Melbourne Aquarium: Underwater Update, Winter 2007.
- National Herbarium: Murphy Herbarium collection.

OUT:

National Herbarium: sample of Murphy Herbarium collection.

Inward correspondence received and outward correspondence approved on motion of Zelda Martin, seconded Tony Johns.

Business Arising from Correspondence:

That Environment Victoria Membership be renewed for \$25. Moved: Claire Dalman; Seconded: Val Hocking. Carried.

Reports

- Treasurer's Report: Opening Balance \$4549.92; Income \$22.00; Expenses \$80.70; Closing Balance \$4491.22. Moved: Les Hanrahan; Seconded John Morrish. Carried.
- Fungi Map conference: Les Hanrahan attended the conference in south-east Queensland. Activities included fungi forays, speakers and workshops.
- Biodiversity across the Borders Conference. Four members of Field Naturalists Club of Ballarat attended the conference at University of Ballarat. Topics included water and wetlands, vegetation dynamics and management, ecology and the management of avifauna and biodiversity.
- Blackwood Walking Track: Peter Dalman and John Gregurke visited the site on 21 June with Kate Diamond-Keith, Tanya Loos and John Davies. Field Naturalists Club of Ballarat asked to participate in a flora survey in spring.

General Business

- A 3rd year environmental management student at University of Ballarat is seeking help with a project on birds in native and willow vegetation along Moorabool River. People interested in being involved should contact John Gregurke.
- Bullengarook Landcare group: invitation to lead walk in northern section of Pyrite Ranges National Park on Sunday 23 September.

Show and Tell.

- Chris Baulch: photograph of grasshopper of the locust family at mine site 1200 km north-east of Perth.

Field Reports

- Carol Hall: Slug feeding on hemlock plant at Sovereign Hill. Toxins in hemlock apparently do not effect slugs. Great Egret near Pipers, Lake Wendouree.
- Tony Johns: Grey Butcherbird in backyard, Drummond Street South. Royal Spoonbill at Newlyn Reservoir.
- John Mildren: Yellow-faced Honeyeater and Ring-tailed Possum, corner of Eyre and Ascot Street.

Excursion Arrangements:

Sunday 8 July, Fungi Foray to Blackwood, Leader: Les Hanrahan. Morning only.

Mid-month excursion: 9.30am Thursday 26 July. "Wetlands of the West".

Syllabus Item: John Tiddy, "Spring in the Grampians". John showed the beauty of the Grampians National Park with a power point display set to music. Peter Dalman thanked him and presented a gift.

Supper

CALENDAR

August

- Fri 3 Dr Samantha Grover—Soil Scientist, *Peat Soils of the Victoria Alps*
 Sun 5 *Majorca area & Tullaroop*—Peter and Claire Dalman
 Tues 28 Committee meeting 7.30pm at Carol Hall's, 5 Elizabeth St, Wendouree

September

- Fri 7 Dr Alan York—Uni. of Melb *Fighting Fire with Fire—is hazard reduction burning bad for biodiversity conservation?*
 Sat 8 BEN Reserves—Tony Wilson, Chairman, BEN

October

- 5—7 SEANA Camp at The Briers, Mornington

Swan update...

Swans are now nesting on the lake—last count was two, possibly three nests. Keep a lookout!



Committee

President.....Mr Peter Dalman
 Vice-President.....Mr Greg Binns
 Secretary.....Mr John Gregurke
 TreasurerMr Les Hanrahan

Miss Helen Burgess	Mrs Claire Dalman.....
Mrs Carol Hall	Mrs Val Hocking
Mr John Morrish	Ms Nina Netherway (editor)

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Website: www.ballarat.yourguide.com.au Click on *Local Info. Search Environment*

Meetings are held at Ballarat Horticultural Centre, cnr. Gregory & Gillies Sts (VicRoads 254 F8) on the first Friday of the month at 7.30pm.

Excursions: Depart from Ballarat Market Place (formerly Creswick Plaza) Creswick Rd., Ballarat (VicRoads 255 M10) at 9.30am unless otherwise specified.

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